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6 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
7 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

8 RICHARD L. PARENTEAU, JR.,

9 Plaintiff,

Case No. C17-1319-RSM-JPD

10 v.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

11 DONALD JAMES RAZ,

12 Defendant.

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14 Plaintiff has filed a civil rights complaint under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. He alleges in his
15 complaint that Donald Raz, a prosecutor employed by the King County Prosecuting Attorney's
16 Office, has violated his constitutional rights by falsely charging him without any evidence to
17 support the charges. (Dkt. 1-1 at 3.) Plaintiff asserts that he has suffered severe emotional
18 distress as a result of having been falsely imprisoned for over three years. (*Id.*) Donald Raz is
19 the only defendant named in this action. (*See id.* at 2.) Plaintiff seeks monetary damages in an
20 unspecified amount. (*See id.* at 4.)

21 The Supreme Court of the United States has held that, in light of common law immunity
22 principles, persons who perform official functions in the judicial process are absolutely immune
23 from liability for damages under 42 U.S.C. § 1983. *Briscoe v. LaHue*, 460 U.S. 325, 334-36

1 (1983). Prosecutors have specifically been accorded absolute immunity from § 1983 claims for
2 acts done within the scope of their official duties. *Imbler v. Pachtman*, 424 U.S. 409 (1976). It
3 appears from the face of the complaint that the actions complained of by plaintiff were taken by
4 Mr. Raz in his role as a prosecutor for King County, and in the context of plaintiff's pending
5 state court criminal proceedings. It thus appears that Mr. Raz is immune from liability for
6 damages in this § 1983 action.

7 Even assuming Mr. Raz is not entitled to immunity, it appears unlikely that this action
8 can proceed at the present time. Plaintiff alleges that defendant's conduct deprived him of his
9 constitutional rights in relation to what appears to be a currently ongoing state court criminal
10 prosecution. *See State of Washington v. Richard Leo Parenteau, Jr.*, King County Superior
11 Court Case No. 14-1-03783-6. Generally, the federal courts will not intervene in a pending state
12 court criminal proceeding absent extraordinary circumstances where the danger of irreparable
13 harm is both great and immediate. *See Younger v. Harris*, 401 U.S. 37 (1971). "[O]nly in the
14 most unusual circumstances is a defendant entitled to have federal interposition by way of
15 injunction or habeas corpus until after the jury comes in, judgment has been appealed from and
16 the case concluded in the state courts." *Drury v. Cox*, 457 F.2d 764, 764-65 (9th Cir. 1972) (per
17 curiam). *See also Carden v. Montana* 626 F.2d 82, 83-84 (9th Cir. 1980). Plaintiff's complaint
18 does not reveal any extraordinary circumstances which would appear to justify this Court's
19 intervention in his ongoing state court criminal proceedings.

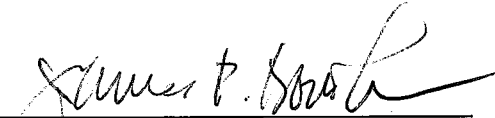
20 Based on the foregoing, this Court hereby ORDERS as follows:

21 (1) Plaintiff shall SHOW CAUSE not later than **thirty (30) days** from the date on
22 which this Order is signed why this action should not be dismissed pursuant to 28 U.S.C.
23

1 § 1915(e)(2)(B). Failure to timely respond to this Order will result in a recommendation that this
2 action be dismissed.

3 (2) The Clerk is directed to send copies of this Order to plaintiff and to the Honorable
4 Ricardo S. Martinez.

5 DATED this 21st day of September, 2017.

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8 JAMES P. DONOHUE
9 Chief United States Magistrate Judge
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